

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. MITCHELL, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

OLD BELL TOWER BEING TORN DOWN

Building Housed Honolulu's Fire De-
partment in Olden Days.
Hibernia Block.

The old Bell Tower building on
Union street is being demolished. The
tumble-down structures, weatherbeaten
and dilapidated, have been standing
for the last thirty years, unoccupied
except as a carpenter shop. In
their time the buildings, and especially
the one surmounted by a towering fire
bell, were quite an ornament to old
Honolulu.

When first erected the buildings
were used by the volunteer fire depart-
ment and the hook and ladder and an
engine were housed there. In the tall
tower the fire bell was hung and a
watchman gazed from its heights dur-
ing the night-time to detect the first
signs of a fire. Later, when the build-
ing began to show signs of age, the
steeply pitched roof was removed and
the proportions of a small-
sized cupola and the bell was removed,
fire signals being given by a deep-voiced
siren along the waterfront.

As soon as the buildings are razed,
excavation work will be commenced on
the site. The residence cottage now
standing on the Ewa side of the new
Elite building, on Hotel street, will al-
so be razed. The new Hibernia build-
ing, when erected, will thus have the
advantage of two fine frontages, one on
Hotel street and the other where the
Bell Tower buildings now are. The
corner property will not be touched by
the present. The Hibernia block will
be a fitting companion to the artistic
Elite block, just finished.

Honolulu Mortality.

There were 112 deaths in March,
which is perhaps not a larger percent-
age than usual, equal to 3 per cent of
a year of the population of the city. Of
the deaths 47 per cent were Hawaiians,
27 per cent Aetiatics. Five per cent
were by plague, 19 per cent by con-
sumption, and 17 per cent by typhoid
fever. Without the strenuous war
against the plague, that pestilence
would have become epidemic, and
doubtless have murdered scores daily.
This city now needs also to do battle
against the infection of typhoid and
that of consumption, which rages un-
restricted.—The Friend.

Judge Stanley resumed his official
duties yesterday.

THE MACHINE WAS DEMOLISHED AND REPUBLICANS GOT CONTROL

T. McCants Stewart Was There and the Bosses Were Not Long in Finding it Out.

The Party Had a Big and Successful Rally.

The Republican party was organized
last night at the demolished. A thou-
sand stalwart citizens, the best men in
Honolulu, in mass meeting formed it.
It was a lengthy task. The meeting
was called to order at 7:45 o'clock, and
it was an hour before midnight when
the hall was vacated. Every man who
so desired had his say. There was no
acrimony, no attempt to overrule the
majority, and Republicanism shone tri-
umphant. Strong promise of honest
methods and of a seeking for good gov-
ernment was evidenced.

A well-oiled machine started the
meeting; the people ruled it, and
when the lights were out, the citizens
of Honolulu had spoken and been
heard.

The assembly was called for 7:30
o'clock. The hall began to fill early.
There were but two hundred chairs
and most of those present stood. They
gathered in groups and chatted till
Clarence Crabbe called for order at
7:45 o'clock. He advanced the name of
Hon. Cecil Brown for temporary chair-
man, and the latter was chosen with-
out dissent. Chairman Brown, who
was already on the stage and prepared
for his duties, said:

I feel honored that this, one of the first
meetings to organize a political party in
the Hawaiian Islands, which we hope
to bring from the backward, have heard to-
day, will be the territory of Hawaii,
should choose me. The business which
this meeting has in hand is the organiza-
tion of a temporary party, which we
may, after consultation and communica-
tion with the other islands, form into a
group, organized permanently. We want
to organize a party that will go all in
its power to carry these islands forward,
so they will become a star in that
which you and I love. (Cheers.) We will
now proceed to the business of the meet-
ing. Having been honored with the po-
sition of temporary chairman, it is be-
fore you to choose a temporary secretary.

F. J. Berrey nominated Clarence
Crabbe for secretary of the meeting,
and he was elected.

Chairman Brown produced a note-
book from his inside pocket and after
whispered consultation with Secretary
Crabbe, read the following list of
names of vice presidents: Saml. Parker,
Paul Neumann, I. B. Murray, W. C.
Acht, S. M. Ballou, J. H. Boyd, J. L.
Kauakou, A. V. Gear, A. N. Kepoiak,
F. J. Berrey, Judge Sullivan, W. H.
Rice, P. C. Jones.

Mr. Brown read the list easily. The
names were familiar and had evidently
been well studied before committed to
the notebook. He said:
"These names are merely put for-
ward to this meeting with the sugges-
tion that they be elected, but any other
names will be received and acted
upon, and the voice of this meeting
will be what governs its proceedings."
A. S. Humphreys, from the audience:
"I move you, sir, that the men whose
names you have just read be elected as
vice presidents of this meeting."

The motion was received with cheers
and seconds came from every part of
the hall. When put to a vote there was
not a dissenting voice. The gentlemen
were called forward to the stage by the
chairman, and took their seats in a
row behind him.

Secretary Crabbe then read the fol-
lowing communications:

To the Chairman of the Republican Mass
Meeting:
"Sir—I appreciate the honor conferred
upon me in selecting me as one of the
vice presidents of the meeting to be held
this evening in the interests of the Re-
publican party to be organized in our
territory, and regret that I shall not be
able to be present to join with you all
in heart and voice, owing to sickness in
my family."

One of the evening papers last week
accused me of "flopping from a Demo-
cratic to a Republican," to which I plead
guilty, but I am like the small boy who
offered to an Episcopal minister "some good
Episcopal pups for sale." The next week
the Episcopal minister was calling upon a
Methodist minister living in the same
city, when the same boy came along and
offered him "some good Methodist pups
for sale." The Episcopal minister heard
the offer and said: "You young rascal,
you offered me those same pups last
week, and called them Episcopal pups."
"Yes," said the boy, "so they were last
week, but since then they have both their
eyes opened." Mr. Chairman, I have got
my eyes opened.

I wish to assure you that I am in hearty
sympathy in the formation of a Republi-
can organization in our islands, and while
I am in no way a politician, you may
count upon me always to cast one solid
vote for good, honest Republicans, nomi-
nated by the conventions.
Trusting that the meeting this evening
will be a decided success in every way,
I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
P. C. JONES.

HONOLULU, May 2, 1900.
To the Hon. Cecil Brown, Chairman, and
the Members of the Republican Party
assembled:
"Sir—Accept my thanks for the honor
conferred upon me in selecting me as one
of the vice-presidents of this evening's
meeting.
I intended to be with you, but bodily ail-
ment prevents my attending. Yet I am
with you and of you in organizing the
party with which I affiliate, and to which
my services shall be devoted in the future
as they were in the past.
My illness is transient, and upon re-

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The conference re-
port on the Hawaiian Government bill was
agreed to in the Senate.

A letter from Special Agent Hartwell dated
April 20 was read by Minister Mott-Smith be-
fore the Executive Council yesterday. The
letter was a private one to Minister Mott-
Smith, but it stated that the Senate would not
agree to making the payment of taxes a prere-
quisite to the voting franchise, nor to re-
quiring that the President's appointee as
Governor should be a citizen of the Terri-
tory.

A telegram addressed to President Dole
from Mr. Hartwell, read to the Executive
Council, is as follows:

Washington April 25, 1900.
8:50 a. m.
"Think Bill pass this week, but may have to
await Coptic in order to obtain resolution
for paying Hawaiian bonds."

covery I shall, wherever and whenever
you may need me, be ready to act with
you for the advancement of the interests
of our country and of the Republican
principles and party. I am faithfully
yours,
PAUL NEUMANN.

HONOLULU, May 1, 1900.

Chairman Republican Mass Meeting:
"Mr. Chairman—I sincerely regret that
my necessary absence from Honolulu pre-
vents me of the pleasure of attending
the meeting of Republicans to be held to-
morrow evening.
It is time for all true
Republicans to come out and show their
color, and heartily endorsing any action
that may be taken to effect permanent
organization. I am,
Respectfully yours,
R. D. SILLIMAN.

Just here T. McCants Stewart said
his first word in the meeting. From
then on he was the most prominent
man in it. He had a soft, Southern
tone and his face was bright with his
convictions. He indicated the first
word when the "machine" was
being run, and shortly afterward gen-
tly removed the wheels and discon-
nected the other parts. Mr. Stewart
wanted to know from Chairman Brown
to whom were the communications
read by the secretary addressed. He
seemed to note that one of the letters
was dated the 1st instant and that
their text indicated that the vice pre-
sidents as well as the chairman had been
elected on before the meeting. There
was no talk of a "machine" the word
was not used during the evening, but
Stewart created a roar of laughter by
his question. "In connection with one
of the letters, I think you read it as ad-
dressed 'Sir.' May I ask to whom is
that letter addressed?" Chairman
Brown answered, "To all the members
of the Republican party and to Cecil
Brown, assembled."

Men poked one another in the ribs
and with the dying away of the shrieks
of laughter the meeting began to un-
derstand itself. Later this understand-
ing grew to sympathy.

Chairman Brown said that the next
thing would "be to have a few remarks
from those whom we know are in heart
and sympathy with us. I will call upon
the Hon. H. M. Sewall to address you."

Mr. Sewall spoke as follows:

If the test of the privilege of being here
tonight is that one is in sympathy with
this mass meeting, I am entitled to be
here with you. I have been told we have
been premature. We are told that we
should wait until all the favors from the
political tree at Washington are given
out, and that it would be better to wait
until after the Presidential election before
we organize at all. I consider this large
gathering not too premature, but a tardy
one. We have not heard yet that the Ha-
waiian bill has been signed, but we know
enough of what is in that bill, which has
secured the approval of both houses of
Congress, to go ahead with our organ-
ization here. We know enough of that
bill to ensure the admission of Hawaii on
terms more favorable in all conditions
than extended to any territory of the
United States in the past, or than will
be extended to any territory in the fu-
ture. If all this does not justify our meet-
ing here tonight, I would like to know
what will. You have absolutely assured
to you the privilege of dealing with the
large and valuable property of these Is-
lands, which was formally surrendered to
the United States. You have your great
industries here, brought forever within

the lines of the Republican protective
diet. You have been given manifold suf-
fers, and if there is anybody here doubts
the wisdom of that step, that man is un-
worthy to present himself in such a meet-
ing as this. You have had the Constitu-
tion—I don't speak entirely to lawyers—
extended to you here. If this does not
justify us in meeting here I would like
to know what will.

My friends, that bill has been passed—
the essential parts of it—by a Republican
House of Representatives and a Republi-
can Senate, and the President in time
will sign it. As a Republican, sign that bill.
It will then be complete, complete when
signed by the President of the United
States. And within six weeks from now,
shorter a time that we hardly will be
able to get our delegates to Philadelphia
for the Republican Convention to be held
there June 18-21 say within six weeks we
will be called upon to pass judgment upon
the acts of the administration which has
done so much for these islands. It is our
duty to be represented at that Convention
and to speak out for the renomination
of, as it will be, the re-election, of
William McKinley. We need waste no
further words in discussing the timeliness
of our action. We must recognize that
tonight marks a new era in island poli-
tics. For one, I will say this, and I be-

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lieve I speak for everybody present, that
should the time ever come, and I hope it
may not, when the principles of the party,
as we understand them, are put to a
carried out, then we will administer to
that party the chastening it deserves. I
could hardly say that if it had been
have been personal divisions in these islands,
I would they should be banished,
have an end to the political feuds that
have so long destroyed the body politic
of these islands in the past. I believe,
and I feel that you agree with me, that
the time has come at last, when we have
come to the parting of the ways. I be-
lieve we cannot long continue as we have
done, haggard and old, and the main ad-
vance, it is not certain that they will
not entail a further halt at Boemfontein.

Advices From Roberts.
LONDON, April 25, 2:55 p. m.—Lord
Roberts has telegraphed the following
message to the War Office:
"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 25.—Dewet-
sdorp was occupied by Chernaide
without opposition at 9:30 this morning."

LONDON, April 25, 4:57 p. m.—The
War Office has received the following
dispatch from Lord Roberts:
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Pole-Carew's division reached Roo-
kop yesterday evening without casual-
ties. The advance was covered by
cavalry and horse artillery, which
drove back the enemy with heavy
losses, their dead being left on the
ground. The mounted troops halted
for the night at Gooifontein, and at
7:30 this morning were crossing the
Modder river at Valsbank, in accordance
with my instructions to French
to endeavor to place himself astride
the enemy's line of retreat. French's
arrival near the Modder, evidently,
however, alarmed the Boers, who evacu-
ated their strong position near Dewet-
sdorp during the night, and it was
occupied by Chernaide's division this
morning. The mounted infantry, under
Ian Hamilton, drove the enemy off
the kopjes in the neighborhood of the
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"The Highland Brigade marched
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short of Sannahs Post."

"Brabant and Hart are still a few
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bers of the enemy appear to have
somewhat increased during the last
few days. But it is not likely there
will be much trouble in the neighbor-
hood of Wepener once Dewetsdorp is
occupied by our troops."

"I inspected the City Imperial Vol-
unteer Battalion yesterday on their
arrival at Bloemfontein. They are in
fine form and look very workmanlike."

"I also inspected the first company
of Imperial Yeomanry which has ar-
rived here. The men turn out smart
and their horses are in an admirable
condition."

Wepener Occupied.

HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, Tuesday,
April 24.—It is reported that the British
have occupied Wepener after heavy
fighting. It is also said that the Boers

(Continued on Page 6.)

ROBERTS IS IN MOTION

Operations on a Great Scale.

DEWETSDORP IS OCCUPIED

Boers Massing in Front of Generals
Hart and Brabant and Fight-
ing Going on.

LONDON, April 24.—Winston
Churchill wires from Wakkerstroom
under Monday's date, as follows: Com-
bined operations on a great scale are
now in progress and General Rundle's
force is still confronting the Boer posi-
tion before Dewetsdorp.

LONDON, April 25.—The reports
that the siege of Wepener has been
practically raised were apparently pre-
mature. The Boer attack upon Colonel
Dalgety's northern position, as de-
scribed from Maseru, was probably a
final attempt to rush the garrison be-
fore securing a safe retreat, and as
Colonel Dalgety successfully repulsed
the attack, little further anxiety is felt
on his account.

Lord Roberts has now spread a net
with some 40,000 or more men and 150
guns, covering the whole western semi-
circle around Wepener, while General
Hamilton has occupied the water
works, practically without opposition.
The Seventh Division, under General
Tucker, assisted by naval guns, has
made a demonstration from Karoo Sid-
ing, the Boers showing some opposi-
tion. At the same time a brigade moved
out from Gen. to take up a position
on a range of hills at Genmauenaie,
north of the Modder. The water works
were found undamaged with the ex-
ception of the removal of the sliding
valves of the pumping engines.

The Boers now can only escape, with-
out risking an encounter, northward to
Ladysburg, and the chance of a suc-
cessful outcome of the plans of Lord
Roberts depends on whether the British
troops can reach Thabanchu and
Ladysburg before the retreating com-
mandos from Dewetsdorp and Wepener.

All the correspondents report that
the roads are in a terrible condition,
which accounts for the slow progress of
the British columns, and if the Boers
are as well informed of the British
plans as they hitherto have been,
they are likely again to escape. It is
now within three weeks of the date
for the British occupation of Pre-
toria, and although the present opera-
tions, as suggested, in some quarters,
may be the beginning of the main ad-
vance, it is not certain that they will
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HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, Tuesday,
April 24.—It is reported that the British
have occupied Wepener after heavy
fighting. It is also said that the Boers

are unable to escape to the north and
that great developments are expected.

A Fight in Progress.
ALIWAL NORTH, Tuesday, April 24,
—It is reported that fighting has been
heard between Zazelon and Wepener,
and it is believed that General Brabant
and Hart are in contact with the
enemy. The Boers are so numerous
that it took them two days to cross
the Chedon river at Hartards Drift.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.
The Minor News of the Coast Files
Itemized.

Britons want Buller and Warren sent
home.

Australian aeronauts are to aid the
Boers.

There are 69 guns in position at
Kilpdaar.

It is reported that General Dewet has
been killed.

The Transvaal forces are intrenching
at Kilpdaar.

The eastern north of Kimberley are
being shelled.

A son of Gen. Cronje is operating
against Methuen.

The Cape Mounted Rifles have lost
120 out of 600 men.

Seven powerful French guns are
mounted at Pretoria.

The Boers are closing in on Boshof
and may surround Methuen.

A big gun factory at Pretoria is be-
ginning to deliver its product.

The Cape authorities have listed 12,
000 alleged rebels in Cape Colony and
Natal.

The Chicago ambulance party has
left the Boer lines dissatisfied with its
treatment.

Gen. Warren has been appointed ad-
ministrator of Bechuanaland. This
shakes him.

Boer messengers arriving at Elands
Laagte say the Boers are only just be-
ginning to fight.

Twenty-five mines at Johannesburg
have been charged with dynamite and
the forts there have been dismantled.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent
of the London Times says the Boers
can muster 80,000 troops. At one
time they had 105,000 men in the field.

There is great gloom at Mafeking.
The garrison is reduced to short and
poor rations, its bread being made of
oats in the bush. Malaria and typhoid
fevers and nervous prostration prevail.
There have been 368 casualties.

A patrol of American scouts serving
with the Boers made a reconnaissance
as far as the Modder river. They came
into contact with a force of British
scouts and a vigorous fight ensued, the
combatants getting so close to each
other that revolvers were used on both
sides. During this close fighting a
brother of Lieutenant Corn, who
formerly belonged to Buffalo Bill's Wild
West show, but who, upon the outbreak
of the war, joined Loch's Horse, was
killed.

Today the Humuula sheep ranch will
be transferred by August and Armin
Hanneberg to Col. Sam Parker. The
consideration is understood to be \$75,
000 and several shares of the stock of
the Metropolitan Meat Company.

The ranch proper contains over 250,
000 acres of choice pasture lands. It is
on Hawaii and the land immediately
surrounding it, some 500,000 acres, is
owned by the purchaser of the Humuula
ranch. With the ranch goes over
30,000 sheep and about 600 head of
horses.

The Humuula ranch proper is all
leased land, the lease on which still
has eight years to run. In case of failure
to secure a renewal of the lease, the
cattle and other live stock will be
driven onto the land now owned by
Col. Parker.

R. W. Shingle, who arranged the
sale, was asked regarding the details.
He confirmed the report that the sale
was about to be consummated but
until it was felt that he could not
make public the details.

It is reported that this sale is the
beginning of a new meat company
which will be operated on a very large
scale in catering to the increasing de-
mand for meat.

INTER-ISLAND TALK.

Wireless Telegraph Expert Bowden
Arrives in Honolulu.

Wireless telegraph expert Bowden
has arrived. It is an energetic,
competent young man and one of the
best experts of Marconi's company.
He will start right in on the prelimi-
nary work of establishing the wireless
system in these islands. Stations have
to be located and specifications com-
pleted.

Bowden has studied maps of the Is-
lands very thoroughly and is of the
same opinion with Marconi that this
group is without doubt one of the best
fields possible for the perfect applica-
tion of this system of telegraphy. Ab-
solutely no trouble is anticipated in
bringing all of the islands into com-
munication with each other.

Molokai, Maui and Hawaii will be
reached by the end of May. All towns
on the above islands are to be connect-
ed with the system and it will be an
easy matter for everybody to converse
with everybody else throughout the
country.

No date has as yet been set for the
auction of the first message. Everyone
will have a chance, any as before re-
ported, charity receives the cash.

DEFIED BY THE PORTE

America's Demands are
Rejected.

FACT CREATES A CRISIS

The Ottoman Minister at Washington
May Receive His Passports
Very Soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At a late hour tonight the State Department had not received official advice from the representative at Constantinople in regard to the claims. The audacious proposition will not be entertained for a moment. An official of the State Department said tonight the claims of other nations had not yet been settled and the proposal now made by the Sultan that the United States should submit its claims for indemnity to the Turkish courts was ridiculous.

The Ottoman courts are, of course, composed entirely of Mohammedans. They meet in secret and their methods of procedure are such that no civilized nation would submit to them. It would not take them long to throw the case of a Christian out of court, and to allow such courts to decide claims of missionaries would be preposterous.

Treaties between the United States and Turkey gave American citizens the right to be tried in courts presided over by the American Minister or Consul. If the Sultan persists in this course, the American Minister, the Turkish Minister, may be given his passports sooner than was anticipated, and strong measures may be taken to bring the Turks to terms. The question has gone beyond the court stage and it now remains for Turkey to carry out the promises it has made repeatedly.

Neither Secretary Hay nor the Turkish Minister has been advised of the reported action of the Porte in replying to the American demands. In the absence of official information and of the specific conditions of the reply, officials here prefer not to discuss the matter, but express the hope that a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two countries may be reached.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Various Phases of its Activity in
America and Europe.

BOSTON, April 22.—Addressing the Congress of Liberal Religion last night, Rev. Dr. H. H. Newton said:

"In 1845 a fast day was duly observed in London, as interpreted by a doctor of theology in his sermon on that day, because of monsters unheard of heretofore, now common among us, pleading for a toleration of all religions and worshipers of this breed are the monsters now gathered here in this Congress of Liberal Religion. We are here not only to plead for a toleration of all religions, but for a toleration of the dogmatic monster, of every variety; we are here to plead for a sympathy between all religions for vital truths in each other's religions."

"The monsters here gathered are at least not puffed intellectual inventors, dabbling in the realm of the occult, vicious varieties of spiritual jellies."

"The vice of dogmatic religion is the exaggeration of the dogmas of the different religions, the isolation of each doctrinal sect, the insistence of each dogmatic voice in drowning all other voices, the turning of the chorus of the soul into a solo performance by each separate church. No spiritual sympathy is possible when each religion insists on having the only route of the divine matter, and regarding it as an aria. Against such spiritual selfishness the 'monsters' now assembled protest in the interest of vagueness, the indeterminateness of indifference—but of the faith which lies below all beliefs, the doctrine which is the heart of every religion, the spiritual trust out of which all intellectual conviction springs. Brothers, one and all, of whatever name, who have outgrown the petty provincialisms of piety, let it ours to aspire after the one spiritual religion of humanity, the life of the cross. Let it ours to free our different religions from their swathing bands, that they may more and more teach men how best to live the life of the cross."

India and Christianity.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, a missionary to Hindoostani, said in an address at the Carnegie Hall meeting of the conference last night:

"There is a trend in India today toward the acceptance of our Christianity, but without the Christ. In my presence, accepting the morality taught in the Bible. This is accounted for by the fact that many today reject the resurrection of Christ. I have read the Bible myself, have noted its system of morality, and I say unhesitatingly that I know of nothing at all comparable to it."

A FAMOUS WAR NURSE.

Death of Harriet Patience Dame in
New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 22.—Harriet Patience Dame, the famous war nurse, who is dead at her home in this city, began her charitable work at the outbreak of the Civil War. She opened her house as a hospital as soon as the volunteers began to come to Concord. When the Second New Hampshire Regiment went to Portsmouth to be mustered into service she persisted in accompanying the regiment to that city, and when they left to do service in the South she followed. There were only seven other women in the country who did active service in the field as nurses, and of these Miss Dame was the only one to remain until the war was over. In the Peninsular campaign she shared fortunes with the soldiers, spending her first night in Yorktown

BRAVE OLD GENERAL CRONJE SURRENDERS TO LORD ROBERTS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAJUBA HILL SURRENDER, AT THE CAMP OF PAARDEBERG, MODDER RIVER



In a feed box in a stable. At the retreat to the James her courage and endurance rose to the height of sublime heroism. The announcement to the sick men in her care that those who could not walk must be left behind, upon many as their death knell. Miss Dame was urged to join in the retreat and get to a place of safety, but she refused unless "her boys," as she called them, were taken with her. Finally arrangements were made to convey the sick ones to the nearest railroad station and when the army started Miss Dame was at the head of the column. With feet incased in rubber boots, a thin netting of tattered mosquito cloth and with a coffee boiler and a small amount of coffee the brave little army in a march of four days reached a station where a troop was being loaded onto the cars.

In the second Bull Run campaign in Centerville, Miss Dame was at Sine Church and was taken a prisoner, her captor threatening to shoot her if she did not surrender without protest. She was taken under guard to the tent of General Jackson, who after learning Miss Dame's mission within the lines, ordered a guard to escort her to the Northern lines.

She soon after organized the New Hampshire Relief Association and was sent by Governor Gilmore to South Carolina to investigate the condition of the Northern soldiers. Miss Dorothy Dix vigorously protested against the sending of a woman on such a mission, but Miss Dame was obdurate and started on her journey. The result of her investigations, which were reported by her to Surgeon General Barnes, was that the convicts Argo and Fulton were ordered to do duty as hospital boats and were the first ones used in such service.

At the battle of Gettysburg Miss Dame did valiant service on the field. In the spring of 1864 she took the field with the army of the James. With the surrender of the rebel army she remained with her regiment until the disbandment.

THE TYROLESE "SLAVES."

They May Be Sent Back to Their
Own Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 25.—The ten Tyrolese who escaped from the Doric have found asylums in this city, and there is a possibility of a legal fight before it is decided whether they are to remain or are to be sent back to their own country.

Seven of the immigrants are quartered on the southeast corner of Broadway and Kearny streets over the saloon kept by John Tarato, who was instrumental in their escape. The other three are living in a lodging-house at 270 Brannan street.

Just what the legal status of the immigrants is a question. They cannot be extradited, for they have committed no crime either in this country or their own. They cannot be sent on to Honolulu, for this country does not recognize the contract that requires their presence there. The only solution of their case from the standpoint of the Government seems to be to send them back to Austria on the ground that they are not entitled to remain in this country under the immigration laws.

They desire to remain here and their friends promise that if they are allowed to stay they will be given work sufficient to keep them from becoming public charges.

Died in California.

Mrs. Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died April 20th near Santa Clara, California, aged 79 years. She was the daughter of Samuel Whitney, one of the early missionaries to the islands. She was educated in Boston and was the widow of the Rev. J. P. Pogue of Honolulu. Mrs. Pogue was the sister of H. M. Whitney.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, has successfully introduced during the season in the highest court and diplomatic circles American culinary delicacies such as clams, clam chowder, terrapin and California wines and fruits, etc., which have now become quite the rage in certain exclusive circles.

THE YACHT TOLNA.

Count Festetics and His Crew Suffer
Great Privations.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A cable to the Herald from Suez says: The steamer Birchor, having on board Count Rudolph Festetics and two of the crew of the yacht Tolna, recently wrecked in the Indian ocean, arrived here this morning. I found the Count in perfect health. In my interview with him he told me that he would proceed on board the Birchor to Port Said. His yacht Tolna was wrecked off Minicoy Island which lies to the north of the Maldives group. The Count and the crew remained on the island for two months under the most trying circumstances, undergoing great privations. The first steamer to be sighted by the Count and his men was the Birchor, a British freight steamer of 3,000 tons, on her way from Shanghai via Singapore for New York. She went to the rescue in answer to the signals of the shipwrecked crew. All the crew of the Tolna were saved. With the exception of two attendants upon Count Festetics the men were sent home around the Cape.

In order to save the yacht from being pillaged by the natives of Minicoy Island the Count burned her.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

Its Steady Progress in Manila and
Australia.

MANILA, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinese in Quilapo market have led to an investigation showing that fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black, rotten, wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live with their families, huddled together in great piles. Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently which have been traced to infection from the market district.

After all the market people had gathered together to-day, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings, and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market. The total number of bubonic deaths is 119 Chinese and sixty-six Filipinos. The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has been discovered in the Chinese district for ten days past.

MELBOURNE, April 23.—Plague-infected rats have been found at the Brisbane, Auckland and Melbourne wharves.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 23.—Two deaths from the plague and eight cases of that disease are reported here today.

CHINA'S GRAVE TROUBLES.

The People Arming and Drilling for
Civil War.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

According to news received here by Empress of China, great preparations are being made by the rebels of China, for a big revolution. A Macao correspondent says there is not the slightest doubt that the near future will see a vast army of the rebels rising in the interior. During the four months of the present year no less than 20,000 Mauser rifles and a great quantity of ammunition and other war material were taken inland from that port and colony. On March 19 a German steamer arrived there with cases of what purported to be merchandise, but which held 6,000 rifles and a large stock of powder and ammunition. The captain of the steamer said these arms had been sold to the people of inland China.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News in Shantung says the movement of the "Boxers" continues to grow. In many places there are camps of Chinese drilling with more or less publicity, with the firm expectation that in the not long distant future there is

to be a general uprising. The rebellion in Shantung is growing to an alarming extent. It is even said by some correspondents that one revolutionists have reached the neighborhood of Tientsin, so that should they attempt to enter that settlement the foreign troops will have to land to protect life and property.

RELIC OF CUBAN WAR.

Farewell Words of a Martyr, Written
in Blood.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The State Department at Washington has notified Mrs. Rita L. Ruiz, widow of the late Dr. Ruiz, who was murdered in prison at Guanabacoa, Cuba, while a captive of the Spaniards, that the chair on which he wrote his last message would be forwarded to her.

The chair came into the possession of General Fitzhugh Lee soon after the murder of Dr. Ruiz, which occurred February 4, 1896. General Lee kept it until he left Havana two years ago, when he gave it to the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Jerome, who kept it until General Lee's return to Havana after the war. At the request of Mrs. Ruiz he has forwarded it to Washington.

The message, which was written on the back of this chair by Dr. Ruiz, who tipped his nails in his own blood reads: "Mercedes, mine, Evangelina, Ricardo, good-bye. My children of my life, give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. Good-bye, Rita of my soul."

MUST PAY A BIG SUM.

The Decision is Against the Wilder
Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Fifty-five thousand dollars and added costs is the price Wilder's Steamship Company must pay for the running down and sinking of the barkentine William Carson by the steamship Claudine on December 27, 1899. Acting Judge Silliman, of the Circuit Court in admiralty, rendered this decision in the matter yesterday. The owners of the William Carson were George U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. Wempe, William Carson, H. D. Bendixen, James H. Nelson, M. O. Silverman, F. O. Johansen, George A. Nelson, J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Hollingsen, John Plitz and Henry M. Wetherbee.

The decision of Judge Silliman cites the facts proved on the trial of the case which began on February 9. The value of the Carson is set at \$55,000 and the judgment is for the full value. The decision goes on to say that the Carson was struck by the Claudine at 8:40 o'clock in the evening while on a voyage from Newcastle to Honolulu and while sailing free on a southwest course at a rate of between two and a half and three knots an hour. The Claudine was on a course, east three quarters south, making for Moakai at about ten knots an hour.

The Carson had a proper watch on deck and when the danger became apparent it was impossible to avoid the collision. The night was dark but the atmosphere and sky clear. The Carson had all the lights prescribed by law.

It is alleged that the Claudine was not properly manned or officered, that there was no lookout or competent officer in charge of the ship and that the collision was due to an insufficient crew and the incompetency of the second mate, Roderick McNeill, who was in charge at the time.

Judge Silliman reviews the evidence and the contentions of the defense and censures the "reckless carelessness of McNeill." He says, "Some vigorous comment might be made on the fault of a steamer carrying passengers which was so lacking in discipline as the Claudine seems to have been but it is sufficient that judgment for the loss is awarded against her owner."

BIG INCREASE IN TAXES COLLECTED

Report of Assessors for the Biennial
Period Ending December
31, 1899.

The report of the tax assessors to the Minister of Finance for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1899, compiled by Jonathan Shaw, assessor of the First Division, is, in brief, as follows: The number of personal taxes collected under warrants was 808 in 1898 and 873 in 1899, and the number of summonses served upon delinquent property payers was 619 in 1898 and 609 in 1899. Of these summonses 263 were settled out of court in 1898 and 228 in 1899, while judgment was rendered against 346 in 1898 and 611 in 1899. It is difficult to make at all a close estimate of the amount of taxes which will be collected for the next two years. I believe, reports Mr. Shaw, that the collections of personal taxes in the district of Honolulu will fall short several thousand during the present year owing to the fact that scarcely any of the Chinese, or other foreign firms have made returns of their employees, their places of abode and business being destroyed and the men thereby scattered. I believe, however, that there will be a large increase in the number of laborers employed on the plantations in the outside districts of Oahu, although perhaps not enough to make up the number that we shall fall short in Honolulu.

There has been an increase of \$421,388.11 in the total amount of Taxes collected in the Biennial Period ending December 31, 1899, over the amount for the previous period, principally owing to the increased general prosperity of the country. Included in this is an increase of 9,780 in the number of Personal Tax Payers for the Biennial Period; this increase is chiefly caused by the large number of laborers employed by the new plantations.

The total amount of taxes for the next Biennial Period is estimated at \$2,225,000.00.

This will be an approximate annual increase over the collections for 1899 of \$445,000.00. The above figures will be found as reliable as any estimates which can be made at present.

Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Garbage Crematory.

The bid for building the garbage crematory of Catton, Neill & Company, was the lowest of all received. That firm's figures were \$16,500. The Honolulu Iron Works bid \$18,250. Other firms in the United States and England made tenders. It is rumored that a flaw in the bid of Catton, Neill & Company will nullify it and that the next lowest bidder will get the contract.

Read E. O. Hall & Sons' advertisement in this issue, showing the merits of the Columbia chainless wheel.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER
the Hawaiian Territorial
bill is passed the duty on
European China and
Crockeryware will be from
55 to 60 per cent higher—
55 per cent on White and
60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY
is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME
to purchase what you want
in this line before prices
are advanced.

STERLING SILVER
from the factories of Reed
& Barton and Whiting
Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special
sale for the next thirty
days, commencing
April 25th.

THE REDUCTION will
be 33 1-3 per cent. Our as-
sortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be
also sold at special re-
duced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for
the next thirty days at a
25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are
marked in plain figures and
the old prices remain with
the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Fur-
nishing Goods.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from
all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood
taints, etc., Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all
kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Erysipelas.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is present to the taste, and
is obtained from anything injurious to the
weak delicate constitution of either sex, the
Physicians select it to give to a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s.
6d. each, and in cases containing six times the
quantity, 10s. sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the most obstinate and long-standing cases.
—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE
VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors,
THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG
COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—
"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mix-
ture should see that they get the genuine article.
Bottles in imitation and substitutes are some-
times obtained by unprincipled vendors. The
words "LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG
COMPANY, Limited, England," are engraved on
the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World
Famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle.
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis,
Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life In-
surance Co. of Boston.

The Actua Fire Insurance Co. of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lon-
don.

INTERESTS HAWAIIANS

Budget of News From Abroad.

TO IMPROVE PEARL HARBOR

Private Cable to Islands—Liliuokalani
Coming Home—Officials Must
be Citizens.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Secretary Long has sent to the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives plans for establishing a naval rendezvous, repair plant and coaling station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, with an urgent recommendation pointing out the necessity for prompt instituting improvements to utilize this key to the entire Pacific ocean. In its present condition the harbor is worthless to the United States or to commerce, but by comparatively insignificant expenditure it will become one of the most valuable of the nation's possessions. Senator Hale has promptly introduced a bill drawn at the Navy Department for this purpose. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to condemn, under Hawaiian civil laws of eminent domain for the establishment of a naval station in Pearl Harbor, four tracts of land with an aggregate area of about 1,800 acres. One of these is the island known as "Mokuumeume," or Ford Island, comprising about 370 acres. Another is a near-by peninsular tract called Waipao, with an area of about 820 acres. These two will constitute the naval station proper. Two other plots average about 350 acres each and are situated on each side of the narrow entrance of the harbor. They are required as sites for fortifications, and, on account of their commanding position, can render the station impregnable with few guns. The bill appropriates \$150,000 to purchase the lands, \$400,000 for dredging, and the transfer of an old appropriation of \$100,000 from the Army to the Navy.

Private Cable to Hawaii.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Committee on Commerce today substituted the Sherman bill for the construction of a Pacific cable in place of the bill recently passed by the Senate. The Sherman bill had been previously reported to the House, but today's action puts it in the form of a substitute for the Senate measure. It differs from the Senate bill in providing for construction by private contract under Government supervision, while the Senate bill provides for Government construction and operation.

Officials to be Citizens of Hawaii.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The conference on the Hawaiian Government bill has agreed to that feature of the House bill requiring that the Governor, Judges, etc., shall be citizens of Hawaii.

For American Registry.
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Certain ship-owners of San Francisco are trying to have the vessels of Italy and Star of Bengal, which were granted Hawaiian registry after the annexation of the islands, granted American registry in the Hawaiian bill. For some reason these vessels were omitted in the House amendment, the Senate having rejected the entire provision. The conference committee, however, is not inclined to add the names of these two vessels.

Ex-Queen Lil Coming Home.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Liliuokalani, the former Queen of Hawaii, is about to return to her native land. A claim of grip and disappointed at her failure to secure a pension from this Government, she takes a gloomy view of life. For the past month the ex-Queen has been making her own shroud. Hawaiians always prepare this garment with great care. To be buried in a robe bought or prepared by strangers is considered disgraceful.

The ex-Queen's shroud is of the neatest white satin, lined with purple silk. Gold clasps, on which hang a coat of arms is engraved, fasten the garment at the throat. It is placed in a beautiful rose casket, and at present is being shown to all the Queen's friends who call. Liliuokalani will sail from San Francisco about the middle of May. She will go directly to her estates just outside of Honolulu. She says she will not put foot again on the soil of the United States proper, where she has been treated so unjustly.

Senator Hoar has promised to place her pension on the sundry civil bill, but the ex-Queen has lost all hope. She is 63 years old and has a private fortune yielding her an income of \$25,000, besides a fine estate and country palace. Queen Liliuokalani came to Washington a year ago accompanied by a retinue of attendants, and rented a furnished house in an aristocratic portion of the city. She has maintained a semi-court.

Hawaii Up-to-Date.
CHICAGO, April 19.—The Chronicle says: The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands evidently have determined to keep pace with their fellow citizens in the United States, for within the last ten days \$50,000 worth of automobiles have been shipped to them. A Chicago firm built the vehicles, which included large cars, small cars, delivery wagons and carts, each accompanied by an exhaustive treatise on the art of guiding and managing an automobile.

The importing habit has been growing on the Hawaiians for the last three months and Chicago manufacturers have shipped within this period fully \$500,000 worth of merchandise. Chief among the articles are steel rails, passenger elevators and equipments, boilers and pumps, the latter for use on the

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TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The Duke of Argyll is dead.
Fuel is scarce at Cape Nome.
The canal bill is likely to pass.
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The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest prices at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets

Parlor Chairs

Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co. where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

The use of the

Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most,"

Red V Cylinder Oil, Vaenoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black Carbox Oil.

Our Stock of

General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large invoices, which have arrived during the past three months and we have added to our lines Plumbing Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will be prompt and careful attention.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

HAWAII'S CRISIS OF PARTIES.

It is not, as an evening paper assumes, that the Republican claim on the vote of Hawaii is one of gratitude alone, though gratitude has its right to be weighed. Republicanism asks support on grounds that are eminently practical, namely, that its aims and policy are better for the commercial interests of the islands than the aims and policy of any other party whatsoever.

The welfare of Hawaii depends, as all will admit, upon the price of sugar in the Mainland market. Reduce that price by the free admission of the export sugar of foreign lands and the income of the people here will be cut down proportionately. Soil, climate and fertility do not alone produce our wealth. If it did, Jamaica, instead of living from hand to mouth and waiting for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, would be as well off as Hawaii, whose soil, climate and fertility its own equals. Why Hawaii is rich and Jamaica poor is simply that the Republican policy protects the sugar market of the one and excludes, by the imposition of high duties, the sugar product of the other. But let the Democrats have their way and the protection of sugar ceases. Hawaii then will have no better show in the American market than Germany, Egypt or Cuba; and as a result of the rush of sugar from everywhere the price will be cut in two. Even now the Democrats are clamoring for free trade in Porto Rican sugar and other commodities. Give them full control of the Government and in a year's time sugar would be a drug in the market and every man in Hawaii, native or haole, old-timer or new-comer, would suffer a direct loss of income. Honolulu would then have to settle down as Southern California towns do and try to live off the tourists; and as for the natives, who have little chance as tourists, they would soon be as badly off as the community Sydney Smith discovered, where the people earned a precarious living by taking in each other's washing.

Not only does the Democracy threaten island sugar through the medium of low tariff or free trade, but through special legislation against corporate sugar properties. That party wants to make a record against trusts and it chooses as its targets the companies that are supposed to control various necessities of life. The sugar trust is one of these and in Democratic theory every incorporated sugar company is a part of it. Not only will the Democrats try to break the back of the trust by means of free sugar but by other means of oppressive special legislation. Our island prosperity, therefore, depends in the future as in the past upon the power of the Republican party to keep the Democracy from getting simultaneous control of the executive and legislative branches of the Government and thus carrying out their destructive plans.

For any citizen of Hawaii to join the Democratic party is to swell the number of those who would do the islands harm. Nor is this harm confined to an assault upon our chief industry. The Democracy, as we pointed out yesterday, is averse to expansion and would like nothing better than to prove it a failure. We could not expect help of any kind from a Democratic Congress or Executive and on the other hand could count upon irritating delays in giving us our rights and eager haste in visiting upon us commercial or political wrongs. Neither old-timer nor new-comer could get any public good out of Democratic policies; and as for the native, while he might be used, he could not expect preferment at the hands of an organization which draws the color line in every State of the Union.

The one thing politically useful for Hawaii is close affiliation with the Republican party. The goal of every islander from this on is Statehood, but who could hope to reach it without Republican help? The Democracy opposes expansion partly on the ground that it does not want the people of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines to share in the voting privileges of American citizenship. That sentiment puts the Democracy in line of battle against Hawaii's strongest political aspirations and adjures our people in the most persuasive terms to cast their lot with progressive Republicanism.

Query for Hawaiians: How long would an American Congress composed of Republicans and Democrats, consent to the exercise of suffrage here by a party of anti-Americans professing to oppose both Republicans and Democrats? How long would it take such a Congress to restore the discarded property qualification to the island suffrage and put up the bars between the native Hawaiian party and the poll?

REPUBLICANISM IN HONOLULU.

It is time now that the machine politicians have learned the spirit and temper of Honolulu Republicanism, to have a candid talk about the future and see whether or not common feeling may be found for harmonious organization of the party.

The suffrage theory upon which all American political parties are founded is that of unhindered majority rule. The parties are modified, in their exercise of political rights, upon the basis of the democratic Republic. Honesty or machine rule—they are interchangeable terms—is a function of kingship. It is in parties what one-man power is to nations, purely arbitrary, unrepresentative and often tyrannous. As such it inevitably breaks up the American parties that accept it. Inconceivably a free-born, intelligent, representative American citizen demands his full share of responsibility and opportunity in party management; and if he is denied it by any junta of self-appointed governors or by any single man or secret cabal, he simply asserts himself and recovers his rights by force. All the revolts which have disturbed American parties were against bossism; there never was an important revolt against equal rights and fair play and there never will be one. It follows, therefore, that the way to have harmony in the Republican party of Hawaii is to accord equal rights and fair play.

That was not the intention of the Republicans or alleged Republicans who undertook, by means of a meeting at the drillshed, to vest the control of the local party in themselves. When those men began work it was given out that the old leaders and old rank and file of the Republican element in Hawaii were to be excluded from political fellowship. Such was the boast of their indiscreet friends, and it was one of the course of events soon recalled. So sure were the plotters of their prey that they permitted the feeble and silly Bulletin to tell the old-line Republicans of Honolulu that they must keep out of sight or they would be "laid low." A mysterious caucus was held in advance of Wednesday night's meeting; a well-known gentleman was chosen for chairman upon whom it was proposed to confer the power to name a cut-and-dried committee of spokesmen who should determine who might and might not vote at Republican primaries. The name of this chairman and of his chosen vice presidents was made known perhaps forty-eight hours before the Republicans of Honolulu were called together at the drillshed. This part of the slate was given to the Advertiser on Tuesday but was not credited. Others had it in hand much sooner, as witness the letters written to Cecil Brown on Monday by people who had been asked Saturday or Sunday to serve as vice presidents—letters innocently read by Brown in the same breath with which he disclaimed the existence of a slate. Plainly the whole program was machine mad. There was no intent to let the majority of Honolulu people of Republican sympathies have anything to do with party rule except to ratify pre-arrangements. Dickers were even made to bring a claque of waterfront ruffians to the meeting to cough independent men down and "jam through" the machine program. Lewis & Turk were known to have been closeted with a designated boss more or less on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and they were around in hacks on Tuesday night—hacks which their money did not pay for—enlisting helpers on the wharves and in the saloons to choke off free speech. These helpers, led by Lewis & Turk, were all on hand at the rally and they did their best to "down" McCants Stewart and other fair-play men. It was an enlivening spectacle—machine men on the platform, a slate up Cecil Brown's sleeve, a "push" in the hall! Heaven save the mark.

The meeting might have been patterned on a schedule of Boss Buckley's. Speakers of the factional pattern were the only ones invited to the platform; no public request was made of Republicans to choose from their number a single officer; an attempt was made to railroad a program through in spite of protests; independent party men were interrupted and jeered at by hired braves from the waterfront who would change their politics for a drink. One might have thought better of a political meeting on San Francisco's Barbary Coast.

But the expected happened. The game thus laid out naturally came to grief as such games always do in Honolulu and the task of bringing on the catastrophe was not difficult. The old-time leaders did not show their hands, much less their strength. Three young men, T. McCants Stewart, George R. Carter and Lorrin Andrews, took the machine in hand and broke it into a hundred pieces while four-fifths of Honolulu's best Republicans stood by and cheered the spectacle.

Now the point we wish to urge is this: Do the machine men want this sort of thing to go on until the party is hopelessly divided into factions and they are in the minority one, or are they willing to join hands on a platform of equal rights and common privilege, thus making a compact and powerful organization? Reconciliation may be had; it is not too late for that. The Republican majority bears no ill will but it is an intelligent, a self-respecting and a determined majority and it will brook no boss rule or crimp rule nor the rule of politicians who are rotten before they are ripe. Our would-be bosses, most of whom are comparative new-comers, have not read the political history of Honolulu citizens to much purpose if they think such citizens can either be wheedled, deceived or overawed in the field of politics. No body politic in the world is more vigilant, public-spirited or fearless than this one. It has met great crises and carried guns too often in the past to be frightened by the crack of a party whip in the hands of the men whom McCants Stewart so summarily scattered on Wednesday evening. That part of it which proposes to vote the Republican ticket—by far the greater part—must and will have its free say about the composition of the ticket, and the would-be boss who gets in the way will need to have his cyclone cellar handy.

But why bosses, why faction, why machines, why any proscription campaign against Republicans? The party in Honolulu needs no instruction in politics and no trustees for its affairs. It is able to be self-governing. On that basis there is room enough for all to enter. If the men who have acted with the machine in its brief and inglorious career will accept the situation and take their places in the party, not as bosses but as fellow members whose claims of leadership are ever before the tribunal of votes, we can assure them they will be welcome there and that they will not have to complain of any oppression or hardship. The only requisite is that they shall leave the machine behind and work along legitimate lines for the triumph of Republican ideas.

In view of the proposed crematory for Honolulu, it is of interest to note that the practice of cremation advances steadily, if somewhat slowly, in Massachusetts. Two hundred and thirty bodies were incinerated in the pretty little building at Forest Hills last year, as against 167 in 1898. Some noteworthy names occurring among those who provided for its use in their case, are such as Russell Sturgis, Jr., Horatio Alger, Mrs. Wolcott, Rev. Dr. Samuel May, and Rear Admiral Pickens.

General Otis continues to report that he has the situation in the Philippines "well in hand," and to forward lists of casualties and accounts of the sections in which the insurgents are still rampant. We do not take so much stock as we once did in the statement that "organized resistance has virtually ceased." One trouble is that after the passage of the American troops the friendly Filipino becomes a guerrilla again at five minutes' notice. Another is that private advice continues to inform us that the situation outside of Manila seems to grow less, rather than more, pacific.

The Republican majority gave the program faction a fair show on the organization committee as an earnest of good faith. If the factionists are wise they will not misuse the gift. Any attempt to make the committee an instrument of bossism and "push" rule will fare as badly as the machine did at Wednesday's meeting.

We reckon that if McCants Stewart had managed the Republican meeting the Portuguese would not have been overlooked. As a result of the way they were ignored by the Gear-Humphreys-Sewall junta of job-chasers, J. M. Vivas now says that the Portuguese and Hawaiians will stand together in a party of their own. And yet our would-be bosses claim to be practical politicians! No wonder they were but playthings in McCants Stewart's experienced hands.

If certain energetic but misguided persons in San Francisco who aided in keeping ten runaway Austrians from coming to Honolulu had abstained from interfering, a lot of plinks would have been saved. The legal status of these laborers is a question not readily solved; but in all probability they will be sent home. Somebody's theatrical effort to "rescue" these men from a chance to earn good wages does not seem to have greatly advanced their interests.

The latest announcement in connection with Admiral Dewey's candidacy is that he has decided to go before the Kansas City convention on his record, without issuing any statement giving his views on pending national issues. In one sense this is good news, because it means the quicker termination of the whole subject. If the Admiral were to connect a strong platform he might prolong the agony, but as it is he will be put out of his sufferings very quickly, and so will we.

No machine, no bosses, no crimp! Let the majority rule.

"Great Haste is Not"

Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Sores—"Three dreadful sores broke out on my limbs, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were completely cured." Mrs. Kezia Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the constipating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STARTING RIGHT.

Last night's Republican meeting was a good one. Good in numbers; good in sentiment; but best in the indication thus early given that no bosses will be tolerated and no collars worn by the Republicans of Honolulu.

There was a program laid out for the meeting. The president, secretary, vice presidents and speakers were selected beforehand. The program was a good one; the officers were representative; the president unexceptionable, and everything went along like a roll call; but when the program unfolded far enough to suggest that the presiding officer should select and appoint the entire committee who should organize the machinery of the party, prescribe who should vote, and how they should vote, the assembled Republicans proceeded with a refreshing unanimity to smash the slate and elect their own committee on the spot.

The method of organization adopted a somewhat more cumbersome than that proposed by the organizers of the meeting; but it is worth a good deal more effort than will be required, to start right. The outlook for genuine, representative Republicanism in Hawaii is the brighter for last night's experience.

Chinatown soil why not spread some cheap disinfectant over the surface and let the rain carry it down?

T. McCants Stewart, George Carter and Lorrin Andrews all struck a popular chord last night when they spoke for representative Republicanism. They will be heard from again.

The machine ground along until it began to produce something the Republicans did not want and then it was stopped with a jolt. That was a great object lesson in Honolulu politics to people who had never been really up against an aroused local sentiment before.

It pleases the vialy Bulletin to describe Republicans who do not care to accept its leadership as "Mugwumps," a characterization which, on that basis, includes nineteen-twentieths of the Republicans of Hawaii. To these the Bulletin—addressed itself yesterday in his wise:

The people will conduct the Republican mass meeting tonight. The efforts of a clique to run the affair on the old lines will be aborting. If the Mugwump aggregation has an idea of acting for the good of the party, they will lay low. Failing to follow good advice, they will be laid low.

Verily, verily, it would take a ton of the Bulletin's brains boiled down to make one teaspoonful of calves' foot jelly.

Rudyard Kipling has not found many themes for his muse in South Africa, but he has written one poem, that on General Joubert, which rings with some of the anthem notes of the Recessional. Harper's Weekly obtained the whole text by cable, which is as follows:

With those that bred, with those that loved, the strife
He had to part whose hands were clean
Of gain;
But, subtle, strong, and stubborn, gave
his life
To a lost cause, and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war
made one.
Telling old legends over without hate—
Not left his name shall pass from sire
to son.

He shall not meet the unsway of our
van
In the doomed city where we close the
door
Yet o'er his grave that holds a man
Our deep-throated guns shall answer his
once more.

The gift of patriotic verse cannot be loaned to a better mind than that which uses it for subduing the rage and assuaging the hatreds of war. Kipling's poem is the first olive branch from British hands. Well for the future of South Africa if it shall not be the last.

SUGAR LETTER

Price Reduced a Tenth of a Cent.

Export Figures for Honolulu Suffer a Decline--Western Refinery Company's New List.

The latest sugar letter of Williams, Diamond & Co., of San Francisco, dated April 25th, states that prices in that market were reduced a tenth of a cent, and a new list has been published by the Western Sugar Refining Company. A reduction also took place in export figures from San Francisco to this port.

The circular is furnished by courtesy of F. A. Schaefer & Co., and reads:

SUGAR: Prices in the local market were reduced April 25, 1900. Western Sugar Refining Company's list is now as follows:

	Per lb.
Cuba, A, crushed and fine crushed	5.50
powdered	5.50
Candy Granulated	5.50
Dry Granulated, fine	5.50
Dry Granulated, coarse	5.50
Confectioners' A	5.50
Magnolia A	4.50
Golden C	4.50

There has also been a reduction in export prices for Honolulu. Dry Granulated now quoted from both refineries at 5.00 per lb. for 100 tons or more. 4.75 per lb. for 25 tons or more. 4.50 per lb. for 10 tons or more. 4.25 per lb. for 5 tons or more. 4.00 per lb. for 2 tons or more. 3.75 per lb. for 1 ton or more. 3.50 per lb. for 500 tons or more. 3.25 per lb. for 250 tons or more. 3.00 per lb. for 100 tons or more. 2.75 per lb. for 50 tons or more. 2.50 per lb. for 25 tons or more. 2.25 per lb. for 10 tons or more. 2.00 per lb. for 5 tons or more. 1.75 per lb. for 2 tons or more. 1.50 per lb. for 1 ton or more. 1.25 per lb. for 500 tons or more. 1.00 per lb. for 250 tons or more. 75 cents per lb. for 100 tons or more. 50 cents per lb. for 50 tons or more. 25 cents per lb. for 25 tons or more. 10 cents per lb. for 10 tons or more. 5 cents per lb. for 5 tons or more. 2 cents per lb. for 2 tons or more. 1 cent per lb. for 1 ton or more.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION

A Lively Session Held Yesterday.

RAISING TEACHERS' PAY

Session of the Normal Instead of a Summer School—Staff Consumptives Teach?

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon several matters which have been pending for a long time were put in the way of settlement. It was decided that there shall be a summer session of the normal school instead of a summer school as usual. Those present at the meeting, which was more lively than usual, were Minister Mott-Smith, Professor Alexander, Inspector-General Townsend, Dr. Rodgers, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Von Holt.

The first question taken up was that of raising the salaries of the teachers and restoring the schedule which provides for the regular increase of these for long terms of service, and for other sufficient reasons. Minister Mott-Smith made a clear presentation of the whole subject, stating that the Board members were all anxious to increase the salaries of the teachers if they could be increased. The best way to manage the matter was to refer an application for increase of salaries to the Teachers' Committee, whose business it was to decide upon workmen. In the present instance it was necessary to refer the whole subject to the chairman of the Committee on Finance, in order that the latter might make into the status of the appropriation when it will be available, and how much will be left to use for raising salaries after the regular payroll as it now stands is provided for. Suspending the schedule providing for periodic raises in salary last April was a radical proceeding which was rendered unavoidable by stern necessity, and it was highly desirable to put it in operation again as soon as possible; but it was absolutely necessary first to find out how the Board stood in relation to finances, else they might find that they had spent more money than was available.

The facts could be gleaned from the secretary of the Council of State, the Minister of Finance, the Auditor-General, and other sources. The basis of the appropriation must be investigated before they could go ahead; also President McKinley's approval must be obtained. The best way, in fact, the only way, was to notify Mr. Von Holt, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and ask him to report at the next meeting. (Mr. Von Holt had not then come in). Heretofore the practice had been to vote the rise in salary recommended by the Teachers' Committee, making it conditional upon the appropriation. This sort of action is hazardous. The Board desires that all teachers having claims for an increase of salary should present them and have them investigated.

One of the members suggested that the Government was at times penny wise and pound foolish in its manner of remunerating its employees, and cited the case of the watchman at the Electric Light works, who receives \$10 a month and does not have to work by any means every night. The work is not skilled labor and requires no education and no knowledge of electricity. To teachers, on the other hand, who have spent a good deal of money and many years educating themselves for their work, is given \$10 a month and they board themselves. This was given as an example of the discrepancies in salaries paid by one employer, to wit, the Government.

Minister Mott-Smith said that the same sort of thing is found in all the walks of life, and showed by statistics that whereas the average of the salaries paid to male teachers in the United States is \$475, in Hawaii it is \$750. In the case of female teachers the figures are respectively \$402.40 and \$550. In Canada they are lower still; but in California they are higher than in Hawaii.

Mr. Von Holt came in, and the decision about referring the matter of the status of the appropriation was explained to him. He promptly and indignantly announced that he did not propose to do it. He had too much to do already, and he did not propose to devote any time to it. It was not worth a busy man's time to go into it. He certainly did not intend to devote a month to an investigation and then find out it was no good.

The Minister said that the matter should be taken seriously. It affects a great many teachers, and it is a matter which must be attended to.

Mr. Von Holt was exceedingly sure that he did not propose to go into an investigation and then find that the Territorial Bill rendered it of no effect. Mr. Mott-Smith spoke of the necessary division of duties in the Board, and said that the Board did not know where they were in reference to this matter, and that it was necessary to find out.

Mr. Von Holt said it was no use, because the Board may be turned out after the Bill passes. At any rate, he did not propose to do it.

The Minister: "If you do not care to act as the chairman of the Finance Committee."

Mr. Von Holt said that he certainly did not.

The Minister said that it would be necessary to appoint a new chairman of the committee.

Mr. Von Holt said the report would be of no effect.

The Minister said that as much as possible the administrative officers tried to take labor off the shoulders of

HOW HAWAII'S SONS UPHOLD THE ISLANDS' FAME AT HARVARD COLLEGE

HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 20.—In one of the rooms of Quincy Hall, a students' dormitory at Harvard College, there meets every week or two a small group of sturdy, athletic, earnest young men who constitute the Hawaiian Club. Upon what subjects they deliberate, and what is the purpose of the organization, no person beyond the charmed circle has ever found out. The club purports to be merely a social body for the promotion of good fellowship among a dozen young men far from home and their boyhood friends. From the prominence which Hawaii's sons at Harvard have attained, however, in athletics, literature and the social and dramatic work of the university, outsiders have been led to believe that the Hawaiian Club is a company of young men each actively engaged in promoting the others' work and building generally Hawaii's rating at Harvard.

Whether or not the rumor is true, a tinge of probability is lent it by the undisputed results. Although Hawaii has only a dozen representatives at Harvard, they are found in the front ranks of the literary, social, and dramatic work of the great university. One is editor-in-chief of the Harvard Advocate, the chief literary organ of the students; another is a prominent outdoorsman, and several others are distinguished for their standing in the Harvard Law School. They all possess one interest in common, springing from their home life, but beyond that they are as varied a lot as may be met with. Perhaps the most prominent of all, because of his decided literary talents, is William Richard Castle, of the senior class, son of a well-known Honolulu attorney. Castle's literary bent early showed itself in college by his frequent contributions to the Harvard Advocate, of which he was soon elected an editor and later became the president in his junior year. The standard of literary excellence demanded for the post is high, probably surpassing in actual scholarship required that of any other college magazine. Castle is president of the Hawaiian Club, and belongs to many others, among them the Harvard Memorial Society, the Shakespeare Club, the Cercle Francaise, the Deutscher Verein, St. Paul's Society, and the Digamma, an exclusive social club. He is one of the most prominent members of his class.

Another Honolulu boy is Robert William Atkinson, who was taken out for the Institute of 1770 a few weeks ago. Atkinson is an outdoorsman of considerable ability, who excelled in the class races on the Charles early in April and made a creditable showing.

Arthur Douglas Baldwin, of Hialeah, is a member of the second-year class at the Harvard Law School. He lives near the Yard, at 17 Story street, and is a member of the supreme court of the Williston Law Club, formed by law students for practice in pleading.

Another prominent Hawaiian in the Law School is John Quincy Wood. In the third year, who graduated from Wesleyan in 1888. Wood is a member of the Williston Law Club and stands high in scholarship.

Samuel Nerchur Castle, a brother of William R. Castle, is a member of the sophomore class at Harvard. He is a prominent member of his class and belongs to several clubs, among them the Deutscher Verein, which gives a party in German every year.

These are Hawaii's representatives at Harvard who are perhaps the most prominent of the dozen in the activities of the college. There are a number of others, however, who if not distinguished for decided talents, add greatly to Hawaii's reputation both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. They are: Albert Fayerweather Afong, a special student in the college; Charles Atherton Hamwell, of the freshman class; Clarence Hobron Smith, a special student; William Alfred Love, also a special student, who does not live with the Hawaiian contingent in Quincy Hall, but in a dormitory in the college yard; Ferdinand Frederic Hedemann, a "special"; and Walter Francis Dickinson, who rooms on Mt. Auburn street in one of the aristocratic dormitories.

Hawaii's representatives at Harvard, although few, have indisputably gained greater prominence in college life than their mere numbers would indicate. They have already proposed to institute an Expansion Club, to which all the students from the new possessions of the United States would be eligible.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. This particular cause means work, but it is worth entering into; and he recognized that Mr. Von Holt was a very busy man.

The latter said that he had been standing by the wreck until the "bust up," but that he had not supposed it would be so long.

Professor Alexander said that in his opinion the Board should put its house in order.

The Minister: "Our interests are the teachers' interests, and this matter should be pushed on to a settlement."

After two other questions had been decided on, the Minister introduced a report from the Inspector-General about the Kaunakakai Chinese school for girls, which was destroyed in the Chinatown fire. Mr. Townsend found that less than half the girls were accounted for. Of one hundred and sixty-two girls who formerly attended the school, sixty-five were noted in other schools; and of the remaining one hundred, many were crowded into a certain school and causing it to be overcrowded. A new school was needed, and a large one. The report recommended the acceptance of Mr. Holt's offer to take up part of his land—nearly three acres—and build a school-house there. Every one agreed that this was not too big, that the land would never be worth less than it is now, and that having a large lot there would give the people in the neighborhood a breathing space not unlike a park. It was altogether a good scheme to take a new room around school-house while it could be obtained. Report adopted.

Another matter which had been discussed several times before, and which was taken up again, related to the payment of back rent for a school-house on some property belonging to Mr. Von Holt. This could not be settled, because it referred to back rent, and a special appropriation was necessary. Furthermore, the bill charged for rent between two given dates as two years and a half, whereas the dates were only about seven months apart, and accordingly needed to be amended before it could be acted upon.

The question as to whether a summer school should be held this year, or a summer session of the Normal school, was thrashed out at great length. It would be very difficult to get new teachers down from the Coast to lecture. Mr. Townsend said, and consequently the local teachers, who by law are not paid for extra work in the summer here, would not in all probability volunteer. They have volunteered recently for several years, and they only do so at all because of the new teachers, from whom they hope to learn; and the quarantine scare will keep them away this year.

It would be far better to have a session of the Normal school, primarily for those who teach or who wish to teach in these islands. The number of teachers without certificates has not decreased in recent years; some have failed more than once in examinations. They can go right on and study now because they have had a long vacation. They need to be educated, and it is our business to give them a chance. The plan is, ten weeks of instruction between July 5 and September 8. The term will count for just what they make out of it. Examinations will be held towards the end of the time, but let it be understood that this session is in no sense a course of cramming for these examinations. The object is to increase scholarship, not the appearance of scholarship. There will be no fees. Let us give these teachers a chance to crowd up higher, else they will be crowded out. It will be necessary to increase the faculty of the Normal school a third. The project is an experiment to see if there is a demand for this sort of thing here. This summer term of the Normal school could

be run under the regular appropriation, and the appropriation for the teachers' institute could be left for other purposes. This plan would have a direct influence upon the efficiency of teaching. It was put to vote whether the experiment of a summer term of the Normal school should be tried instead of a summer school. Carried. Moved and seconded that the securing of the faculty and the arrangement of the details should be left to Mr. Wood, subject to the approval of the Minister. Carried.

It was decided to make Mrs. Frasher temporary principal of the Kaunakakai school at \$150 a month "till the end of the year."

A number of applications for positions as teachers and for increases of salary were referred to the Committee on Teachers. Several applications for vacation were granted, including one from a teacher who wanted to go to Chicago to observe and study.

A most important subject was brought up near the close of the meeting—whether consumptives ought to be allowed to teach in the schools. This will be the order of the day for the next meeting. It is only necessary that the Board of Health should declare consumption a contagious disease; then the Board of Education would be warranted in excluding them.

Mrs. William H. Marshall, for whom everybody had a good word, was appointed an additional teacher in the Night school. The latter is getting too crowded for the present corps of teachers.

IMPORTS FOR FIRST QUARTER

Comparison of Merchandise Brought Into Island Ports During This and Last Year.

A statement showing the imports at all the island ports for the first quarter of this year has been prepared by the Custom House. The three months of this year exceeded those of 1899 by \$1,367,988. The imports for January, February and March in 1899 were \$3,889,933 and in 1900 \$5,146,922. The following is a summary:

March, 1899.—Honolulu, \$1,235,675.28; Hilo, \$99,823.88; Kailua, \$125,000.16; Manukona, \$15,011.12; Waimea, nothing; Pailau, nothing; total, \$1,475,500.44.

March, 1900.—Honolulu, \$981,586.57; Hilo, \$218,584.15; Kailua, \$142,101.69; Manukona, \$13,036.77; Waimea, \$45,668.80; Pailau, \$1,829.94; total, \$1,419,693.92.

February, 1899.—Honolulu, \$1,169,231.05; Hilo, \$74,629.42; Kailua, \$57,339.58; Manukona, \$1,863.97; Waimea, nothing; Kailua, nothing; Pailau, nothing; total, \$1,349,655.02.

February, 1900.—Honolulu, \$1,666,856.03; Hilo, \$146,910.55; Kailua, nothing; Manukona, \$18,553.32; Waimea, \$2,702.41; Kailua, \$14,099.47; Pailau, \$3,066.46; total, \$1,851,228.24.

January, 1899.—Honolulu, \$961,971.50; Hilo, \$31,040.77; Kailua, \$9,021.50; Hilo, \$31,040.77; Kailua, \$9,021.50; Manukona, nothing; Kailua, nothing; Pailau, nothing; total, \$1,011,033.27.

January, 1900.—Honolulu, \$1,689,563.43; Hilo, \$175,820.01; Kailua, \$96,263.18; Manukona, \$1,524.65; Kailua, \$16,668.34; Pailau, \$2,879.60; total, \$1,982,491.11.

Total.—Total, all ports, 1900, \$5,146,922.85; total, all ports, 1899, \$3,889,933.00. Increase, \$1,256,989.85.

Tired Feelings

Due to Climate. The weather is often very trying. The blood becomes filled with impurities and the nervous system is greatly weakened. One awakens in the morning just as tired as at night. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., sends with his portrait the following:



"I go about the country a great deal and have to encounter very trying weather. When my system is run down by the peculiar depressing climate of some of our States."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It takes away my tired and depressed feelings, and builds up my system in every way. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla you should take Ayer's Pills also. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and dyspepsia.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

KIHEI STRIKE

Japanese are Incited to Make Trouble.

Manager Pogue Marches Five Hundred Malcontents to Jail—Believed Temporary.

Because concessions were made by the plantations at Lahaina to striking Japanese laborers the contract men at Kihei have taken it into their heads to do some striking also, and on Monday last 500 of them refused to go to work. The men claim they are being made to labor longer than the specified ten hours called for in their contracts and on this account the trouble began, though there was no basis for their claims.

Manager Pogue, who has always treated the laborers in the most humane manner, would not listen to their contention that their working hours should be counted from the time they left for the fields to begin work. The contract calls for ten hours per day in the fields, and on this he stood. On refusing duty the strikers were marched to Wailuku, where they were arrested, and the jail not being large enough to hold all of them, the overflow was put in the skating rink and a guard placed around it.

On Tuesday the malcontents appeared in court and John Richardson represented them. Before the trial every effort was made by agents of the immigration companies to talk the men into going back to work, but their overtures were unsuccessful.

Richardson advised his clients to return to the fields, leaving a half-dozen to fight the case. The men, not liking this advice, charged their attorneys with working against their interests, and so he withdrew from the case.

The firm stand taken by Manager Pogue in the matter will probably lead to a settlement of the difficulty, and it is understood the matter will be adjusted readily. The strikers complain of nothing except the hours. It is reported that the Japanese laborers all over the island of Maui are preparing for a general strike. In this event, Kihei is in a better position to deal with the contract laborers than the other plantations, as there is no crop to be taken off this year and the effects of a strike would not fall as heavily on this plantation as on many of the others.

The following letter arrived on the Lohua yesterday for J. P. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin, the agents for Kihei:

"KIHEI, Maui, May 2.—All the contract Japanese on the Kihei plantation have refused work and are under arrest in Wailuku, and the trials are going on. As far as can be learned, the men have no stated complaint, nor have they made any. It is thought the matter will be satisfactorily arranged. The majority of the men did not want to strike, and it is believed they were coerced by the leaders."

It is stated that for some time agitators have been traveling between the plantations talking the men into striking. The Lahaina strike was the direct result of their efforts, and it is thought they have had a hand in the Kihei trouble. It is said that the Japanese threatened the California well-borers at Kihei and that Hugo Hanneberg, a lunatic discharged from Lahaina plantation, was attacked by a crowd of Japanese armed with hoes and cane knives but made his escape without injury.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This balm is for sale by Bagnall, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. A. Kinyon has gone to Kauai on legal business. His expense is to be paid Sunday.

A new macadam pavement has been completed in front of the central Union Church.

From letters written by Lilluekalani to friends here it is learned that she expects to return to Honolulu on June 6th.

M. F. Prosser has declined the position of prosecutor in the District Court, as will continue his law practice on Kauai.

V. M. Fletcher of Hawaii, who has been identified with coffee culture here, leaves for the Coast in the America Maru.

The Stanford-California tennis match was won this year by W. Hall of Stanford, brother of H. Hall, the tailor, of this city.

Report has it that Col. G. F. Little of Hilo will be appointed to the position of United States District Judge for the Hawaiian Islands.

It is generally reported that the rats are returning to town. This is taken as a good sign as the rodents are supposed to run from the plague.

Prof. Koehle is about to prepare more funerals with the intention of killing the surplus Japanese beetles before the warm weather comes along.

Judge Stillman has admitted the will of the late Eliza Jane Boardman to probate and appointed George Edgar Boardman executor without bonds.

Claude Dahlan, the journalist, and two Japanese, S. Oshika and K. Y. Tanaka, were the only passengers from here on the Nippon Maru yesterday.

Anniversary week begins June 3d and lasts through the 10th. The sessions of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association commence on the 5th.—The Friend.

Drafts Nos. 184 and 201, drawn by E. F. Hart per Robt. Hall, on Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., have been lost. Finder please deliver same to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Two white men entered Malakula's house on the premises of David Kiwanakoa and Capt. Kianakoa's night before last. The natives offered resistance, and nothing was taken.

On the Nippon Maru which arrived here Wednesday were Consul Robert M. McWade of Canton, and Vice-Consul W. F. Aldrich of Hongkong, both new appointees. The latter is a brother-in-law of Consul Wildman.

The committee elected at the mass meeting of Republicans last Wednesday will meet at the Chamber of Commerce room this evening at 7:30. All are earnestly requested to be present, as matters of great importance will be brought up.

The large and handsomely decorated new ice wagons for the Gable Ice and Electric Company are attracting much attention on the streets. They have just been received and set up, and in appearance are very similar to the best office collection wagons used in Washington and other large cities of the East.

OFFICIAL DIAGNOSIS.

Did Hotel Clerk Levy Have the Plague or Something Else?

The following is correspondence between Mrs. M. S. Levy and Dr. C. B. Wood, relative to the recent sickness of H. M. Levy:

Hotel Delmonico. To the Honorable Board of Health of Honolulu, Dr. C. B. Wood, President: Gentlemen:—Having left my home and family in San Francisco and journeyed to Honolulu for the purpose of nursing and caring for my son, Mr. H. M. Levy, who is now recovering from his recent severe illness, and whom you have also released from the plague hospital, I deem it my duty and privilege, to which I am justly entitled, to ascertain from your worthy body of medical advisors the character and the nature of his illness, which in your minds was sufficiently alarming to necessitate his removal to said hospital. This request is prompted by parental feelings, and calls for an official and definite statement as to what was the matter with him, and also for the benefit and satisfaction of my husband and family, on my return to my home early in May. I shall await an early and satisfactory reply. I remain respectfully, MRS. M. S. LEVY.

Mrs. M. S. Levy, Honolulu: Dear Madam:—Your letter of April 25th, referring to your son's illness, came for an "official and definite statement" as to the "nature of his illness," has been received at this office.

Your son's illness was a severe bronchopneumonia of the plague type and probably plague origin. After a careful examination and consultation by three physicians, viz: Your son's personal physician, the Board of Health bacteriologist and the President of the Board of Health, it was decided to remove him to the plague hospital, which was done with his full consent.

He was given a private room and furnished with a private nurse, and has expressed himself repeatedly in private, and twice in public, as being entirely satisfied with his treatment.

I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully, C. B. WOOD, President of the Board of Health.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kibby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU MAY 2 AMERICA MARU MAY 5
RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 13 GAILIC MAY 13
COPTIC MAY 19 HONGKONG MARU MAY 25
AMERICA MARU MAY 26 CHINA JUNE 5
PEKING JUNE 5 DORIC JUNE 13
GAILIC JUNE 13 NIPPON MARU JUNE 23
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 23 RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
CHINA JUNE 29 COPTIC JULY 7
DORIC JULY 7 AMERICA MARU JULY 17
NIPPON MARU JULY 26 PEKING JULY 27
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 26 GAILIC AUG. 4
COPTIC AUG. 2 HONGKONG MARU AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10 CHINA AUG. 23
PEKING AUG. 18
GAILIC AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 5

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd., Agents

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in..... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. L. N. U. On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kana-kahi, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Maheia, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE. Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA. Sails every Monday for Kanaakahi, Kamaia, Maunaloa, Kamaupaa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers on application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

OUR SCHOOLS

The Report of Minister Mott-Smith.

Head of the Department of Public Instruction Publishes His Biennial Statement.

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction, Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith, appeared yesterday. The biennial period ending December 31, 1899, was marked by a rapid increase of school population and a corresponding lack of school accommodations and finances. Progress, however, has been made.

The greatest hardship perhaps has fallen on the teachers on account of a resolution passed by the Commission of Public Instruction last April, to the effect that no salary was to be raised until the next appropriation by the Legislature of any money whatsoever, nor would any application for increase of salary be considered. Even the schedule by which salaries are raised was suspended. This action became necessary because the pay roll of the teachers exceeded the monthly pro rata of the appropriation. A surplus which had been accumulated during the early part of the period would have covered a considerable excess of the pay roll over the pro rata until the end of the period, but by law this surplus lapsed into the treasury as a government realization, and could not be used.

Under these circumstances the Department feels that the subject of teachers' salaries should receive special attention during the present biennial period. The teachers' Committee now have the matter under consideration, with a view to rearranging salaries and amending the schedule, which does not appear quite complete. Certain important principles have been more clearly defined. The first of these is that all classes, whether citizen or alien, are entitled, without condition, equally and alike to the benefit of State education. This principle contemplates a single system of schools, with equal privileges, open and accessible to all. There are obstacles to the general acceptance of this principle, but its general application is becoming more and more acceptable in both senses of the word.

Last year it was resolved "that the fees for attendance in all public schools in the Hawaiian Islands be, and the same are hereby abolished. This action to take effect at the beginning of the next school year." The fee as the criterion of selection for the pupils for the four select schools was found to be relatively ineffective and wholly undesirable. The revenue from it was significant, and it kept out from the select schools pupils possessing the proper qualifications.

The necessity of nationalizing the diverse components of our community through the medium of schools has also found expression; English has been recognized as a measure of qualification in promotion. "As regards manual and industrial training, the tendency of the Commissioners appears to incline to the fact that neither the value of academic nor industrial nor manual training in our ordinary schools can be over-estimated. They are interdependent. The ratio of one to the other should depend upon the temperament of the whole school population which in Hawaii is of an industrial rather than of an academic cast.

"Manual training it is felt should form an important part of public instruction in Hawaii. It is peculiarly adapted to this country. Its value lies in the contribution to mental development as a result of hand and eye training. Its object, however, is a knowledge of how to do things rather than dexterity in mechanical art."

After these general statements the report goes on to deal, specifically with a large number of interesting details about hours, books and other matters, and to list the new buildings of the last period and those required during this one. The report of the Inspector General occupies a large part of the volume; and the whole of the volume is full of interest, which most reports are not, and is worth procuring and reading by every man and woman who expects to live on these Islands.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

Bacteriologists are Now out for the Dunt.

Not satisfied with the soil of Chinatown and other burnt districts, Dr. Walter Hoffmann et al., bacteriologists, are now anxious to procure samples of the soil of all and every locality throughout the Islands.

These samples are desired for the purpose of examination, that the nature of all bacteria therein contained may be determined. It is thought that in this way the source of disease in many localities may be found or that, at any rate, much good will be accomplished towards familiarizing medical men with the germs which inhabit the soil of this country.

The bacteriologists very cordially invite anybody and everybody to send, say, about an ounce of the soil which happens to come handiest to them, to the laboratory at the Board of Health headquarters for testing purposes. Any soil from anywhere sent by anybody will be welcome and appreciated.

CASE IN THE COURTS.

Directors Make Answer to the Delinquent Shareholders.

Frank Huestace, one of the defendants in the suit of Harvey R. Hitchcock, Lawrence H. Dee, Harry L. Evans and Charles J. Fishel, stockholders in the Kamalo Sugar Company, against Frank Huestace, John J. Egan, Frank H. Foster and the Kamalo Sugar Company, has filed an answer to the suit for an accounting. The case is that of the delinquent shareholders of the company to prevent the sale of

their stock as advertised and demanding certain interests.

The answer of Huestace admits many of the allegations in the bill and denies others. It is admitted that Huestace and Foster were the promoters of the corporation as they controlled the lands and options conveyed to the company, but it is denied that Huestace and Foster, who are of the directorate of seven, control the actions of the other five. Fraud is denied in any of the particulars cited by the complainants. That the directors levied assessments through connivance to cheat the complainants is denied.

Saved the Concord.

The little schooner Concord of Allen & Robinson's fleet, which left here on April 19th for Kohala, had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire on her voyage. Captain Sam Ma and his crew are to be congratulated on the way in which they stuck by the Concord and fought the flames, which had gained great headway when discovered on the 19th of April while lying at Kohala waiting to discharge.

On the 14th the Concord was made fast to the buoy at the last named anchorage and was discharging a cargo of sugar. It was noticed that smoke was issuing from the fore-cabin scuttle, and on the hatch being removed the cargo of lime was discovered on fire. Manager Lidgate of Hanakua was notified and directed the captain to begin discharging immediately. It was too rough for this, however, so Captain Sam concluded to sail to Mahukona, where it was smooth, and discharge. He accordingly left, accompanied by the schooners Luka, Ka Mo'i and Kaukaeou. Arriving there all the crews went to work on the burning vessel and started to take on freight. The flames broke out and the hatches had to be closed. Captain Sam had the deckload of lumber shifted to one side of the vessel so as to keep her over. Six holes were then bored in her hull and the sea water allowed to run into the burning cargo. The vessel was filled until there was danger of her sinking, and so she was trimmed and the holes plugged when she was on an even keel. The smoke still continued to pour out of the hatches, but the heat was not so great, and on the 21st the hatches were opened again and the water allowed to run in to the hold. It was pumped out as fast as it came in. On the 22d the fire was nearly out and some of the general merchandise cargo and the chalk and burning lime were thrown overboard. Several days were spent in jettisoning the cargo, and the water being almost all pumped out the Concord started for home, accompanied by the Luka to be safe in case of necessity. The cargo which consisted of 800 bags of chalk and 210 barrels of lime, is entirely ruined and the general merchandise is a total loss. The schooner is thought to be badly damaged in the timber and her deck beams and planks amidships are burned almost through. This is Captain Sam's first accident and he is one of the oldest sailormen of this coast. His bravery in staying by his vessel and saving her as he did is commended by all.

A survey of the vessel will be made and she will be repaired as soon as possible. She is discharging the remains of her cargo at the Fishmarket wharf.

The Concord was built at Honolulu and was owned by Allen & Robinson. She was chartered to the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency for the purpose of carrying a cargo of sugar to Kohala. The Concord was built at Honolulu and was owned by Allen & Robinson. She was chartered to the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency for the purpose of carrying a cargo of sugar to Kohala.

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TRADE REPORT

The Business Record of Two Weeks.

Normal Condition of Commerce. Buyers Have Cash—The Strain Over.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly circular for the term ending April 30 has the following:

With this issue we report business in general about down to a normal condition. In the retail lines the rush seems to be about over, and yet a good, steady trade is continuous. A hopeful yet indicative sign is that buyers have cash, and thirty days or longer credit is not asked. This is due to preferences on both sides of the counter. We have nothing noticeable in any special line. Some show a decline, which is due only to season. The quarantine having been raised, inter-island trade is large, and the various coasting lines are plying to and from freight offered. Ideal ex-ante has taken precedence to higher prices, and transactions since our last report show a marked increase in volume. With prices advancing at increased rates, selling is easy, but it is hard to find opportunity to purchase desirable property. Sugar is firm. Teapigs toward rice. A very large bulk is now awaiting shipment; chartered hard to obtain. The general business strain seems to be over, and we are now going ahead and prepared for brighter prospects before us. Collections are slow, and money is still scarce.

The following are the arrivals and departures during the past month: Arrivals—Foreigners, 109; Japanese, 24; Chinese, 5; total, 139. Departures—Foreigners, 24; Japanese, 4; Chinese, 29; total, 279.

Real Estate.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the Islands has decreased since our last report \$9,193. Recorded instruments have been as follows: One hundred and eighteen deeds, \$154,610; 46 mortgages, \$80,841; 15 leases, 40 releases, \$133,934; 1 bill of sale, \$10,509; 6 chattel mortgages, \$5,609; 8 powers of attorney, 6 assignments of mortgage; 1 assignment of lease; 1 agreement. Mortgages, no rate given, \$25,931.01; mortgages, 7 per cent, \$10,000; mortgages, 8 per cent, \$29,200; mortgages, 9 per cent, \$8,500; mortgages, 10 per cent, \$7,195; mortgages, 12 per cent, \$915; total, \$80,341.01.

Judgments.

W. G. Keeth vs. E. Jackson, defendant, Lucas Bros., garnishee; assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$16.10. Camara & Co. vs. L. Buechel, defendant; Honolulu Iron Works Co., garnishee; assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$31.49. Antonio Lopez vs. Manuel Rodriguez, damages; judgment for defendant with costs \$3.90. Camara & Co. vs. J. S. Antonio, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$77.56. Wm. M. Graham vs. F. J. Church and C. E. Le Munyon, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$25.55. Lai Sing Kee vs. Makani (w), assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$19.70. Chee Sen vs. Ma Sim Set, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$14.98. Agnes M. McIntyre vs. Emma M. Nakulua, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$26.45. Kito Tamakichi vs. Antonio Botelno, assumption; judgment for defendant with costs \$3.55. Geo. Andrews vs. Home Bakery, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$71.35. B. J. Ignacio vs. D. G. L. Mattes, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$17. W. B. McLean et al. vs. Chas. D. Walker, replevin and damages; judgment for plaintiff, for restitution of one boat and outfit, \$1 damages and costs \$3.65. Lam Yip vs. Peter Martin, action summary possession; judgment for plaintiff for possession of property and costs \$3.50.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect March 1, 1900: N. W. rough, \$28 to \$35 per 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000; laths, 70c to 90c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$2.50; cement, per barrel, \$4.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$24; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4.50; wire nails, per keg, \$4.50; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d. and \$1.50 from 8d up.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis: American, Atlantic Coast, 1 per cent; Pacific Coast, 3-4 per cent; British, sight, 4.33 per pound sterling; sixty days, 4.30 per pound sterling; German, 25c per mark; Japanese, 49 7-8 per Japanese yen; Chinese, 48 1/2c per Mexican dollar.

W. O. Smith Writes.

W. O. Smith writes that the reason for the first delay of the conference report on the Territorial bill was on account of an order for reprinting the bill as amended.

The amendments made by the committee, other than minor ones, Mr. Smith says, were: Strike out Senate provision for making eastwise shipping laws apply to Hawaii immediately. Make Circuit as well as Supreme Court judges appointive by the President.

Appeals on writs of error, etc., from Territorial Supreme Court to the United States Courts only on conditions the same as govern appeals from State Courts. Sale of intoxicating liquor at retail to be left to the regulation of the Territorial Legislature.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Herbert Vivian F. Taylor and Rowena N. Dowsett, daughter of the late Jas. I. Dowsett. Both the young people are well known and popular, and congratulations will be numerous.



SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT.

Produced by Cuticura SOAP.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS

Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of eruptions. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discolored hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapely nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Soap and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as parrot and sweet diet for toilet, bath, and nursery. For itchy rashes, chaffs, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapely nails, and simple thrushes of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; CUTICURA Ointment, 50c. For a full description of the merits of CUTICURA, see the CUTICURA Book, Free. Write for it to W. L. CUTICURA, 100, Broadway, New York.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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Harness Made to Order.

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The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

Judicious bicycling is the most healthful and beneficial of exercises, and the fewer the discomforts of the rider the more salutary must be its effects.

The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

is the ideal bicycle, because absence of the chain frees the rider from most of those annoyances which are inseparable from riding with the chain gear.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS

Wheel never go back to a CHAIN wheel. Ask a rider of one if this is not so.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVEPDAH, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

Brit and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reinsurance 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000. Total reinsurance 43,890,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all urinary complaints. Free from Mercury. Estimated upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Prepared by The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

